JULY 29, 1773. THE NUMBER 1148.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the freshest ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE.——*Suet.* in *Tib.* S. 28.

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To Meſſ. PURDIE & DIXON.

TREASURY OFFICE, JULY 20, 1773.

GENTLEMEN,

IT was with equal Concern and Aſtoniſhment that I read in your Gazette of the 15th Inſtant, under the London Head, the following Paragraphs.

"Extract of a Letter from a Member of the Virginia Aſſembly "dated March 14th 1773 to his Correſpondent in London "*ſubmitted to the ſerious Conſideration of the Britiſh Merchants "trading to that Colony.*"

"Our Aſſembly is now ſitting; almoſt 37,000 Pounds new "Paper Notes of Credit are to be emitted to *redeem* thoſe now in Circu-"lation, *notwithſtanding the Redemption of* 8000 *Pounds of them ſhould have "taken Place in* 1770 *and the Taxes have been actually received for that "Purpoſe. Would it not be wiſe in the Merchants in Britain to endeavour "at obtaining Inſtructions from the King to our Governour not to aſſent to any "of our Acts for emitting Paper Money?*"

I am perſuaded that no Member of the Aſſembly could have been the Author of a Letter, ſo big with the moſt injurious Reflections upon our Legiſlature; it muſt have been the Offspring of ſome other deſigning, inſidious Perſon, who, to give Poignancy to his Malice, hath aſſumed this Character. Had this Letter been confined to the Engliſh Papers, it might ſuffice to give it a proper Anſwer through the ſame Channels; but, ſince it has been republiſhed here, to prevent any bad Influence it may have in this and the other Colonies on the Continent, I beg the Favour of you to publiſh, in your next Week's Paper, the following Letter, which I have wrote to my Correſpondent in London.

I am, Gentlemen, your moſt obedient Servant,

RO. C. NICHOLAS.

SIR, VIRGINIA, *July* 16, 1773.

HAVING already, by different Opportunities, wrote to you upon private and ordinary Affairs, my Attention is now reluctantly, though neceſſarily drawn to a Subject of a publick and more ſerious Nature, in which I conſider not only my own Credit, but the Honour and Integrity of our General Aſſembly as eſſentially involved. I cannot ſufficiently expreſs my Surpriſe at reading in both our late Gazettes two Paragraphs, of which the incloſed is a literal Copy. The Liverpool Printer, I preſume, took them from ſome London Paper, and, before this Time, they have probably circulated throughout Great Britain. Who was the Author of this extraordinary Letter, I will not venture to gueſs, leſt I ſhould do Injuſtice to any one; but I cannot believe it could have been written by "a Member of the *Virginia Aſſembly*," as is ſuggeſted, becauſe every Member of that Body muſt have been better acquainted with their Views and Proceedings, and I hope is actuated by ſtricter Principles of Honour, than to have given *ſo partial* and *unjuſt* a Repreſentation. The Author's evident Deſign was to inſinuate that our late Emiſſion of Treaſury Notes was *wantonly* and *unjuſtly* voted by the Aſſembly; that there had been a Miſapplication made of the 8000 *l.* he ſpeaks of, by the Treaſurer, either of his own Accord, or by Direction of the Aſſembly. or, at leaſt, with their Connivance; and what is worſe, if poſſible, his Letter has a direct Tendency to ſubject the Conduct of our Legiſlature to the Cenſure of our moſt gracious Sovereign. Whether the Merchants of Britain have purſued the *wiſe* Advice of the Author and endeavoured to obtain his Majeſty's Inſtructions to our Governour "not to aſſent to any of our Acts of Aſſembly for emitting Paper Money," would be to me a Matter of great Indifference, unleſs it were done upon ſuch groundleſs Aſſertions; though I would fain hope that Gentlemen of their Diſcernment, who are ſo materially connected with this Colony, have not ſuffered themſelves to be ſo eaſily deluded, and that they muſt conſider our Legiſlature as reſpectable enough to be entitled to a candid Hearing, on this and all other intereſting Occaſions, before their Conduct is condemned. One, and this no inconſiderable Misfortune attending our diſtant Separation from our Parent Country, is, that we are too often expoſed to Miſrepreſentations; various Inſtances of this Sort might be produced. If any Inſtructions ſhould be obtained, I am perſuaded they can only look forward and will not interfere with the Laws now in Force, under the Authority of which our Paper Money has been iſſued and is now actually in Circulation. A Moment's Reflection muſt ſuggeſt to you and every Man of Senſe that a Meaſure of this Sort would introduce the greateſt Confuſion into the Country and involve many Individuals in the utmoſt Diſtreſs. For my own Part, I never was an Advocate for Paper Money; I believe a great Majority of our Aſſembly have an Averſion to it, and never would have conſented to introduce ſuch a Currency amongſt us, but from the moſt preſſing Neceſſity; though it is the Opinion of many judicious Perſons that a *moderate* Quantity of Paper, eſtabliſhed upon competent Funds, if it could be effectually guarded againſt Forgeries, would be of great Utility to this Country. From an earneſt Deſire that the Conduct of our Aſſembly, in theſe Money Matters eſpecially, ſhould be placed in a proper and juſt Point of View, I muſt beg your Attention to it, from firſt to laſt. Paper Currencies, I believe, had obtained in ſeveral other Colonies on this Continent long before an Introduction of ſuch a Species of Money amongſt us was thought of here. Our Aſſembly had ſo little Inclination to it, that, at the firſt Commencement of thoſe Hoſtilities, which were introductory to the late War, when they were called upon for Aids, they preferred borrowing the Sum deſired, even at an advanced Intereſt. In the Progreſs of the War, many and earneſt Requiſitions from the Crown were made of our Aſſembly; the Sums required, from Time to Time, were ſo very conſiderable, that there was no Proſpect of borrowing them; could they have been had, the Intereſt would have proved ſo enormous a Burthen, that the Country could not have borne it, without diſtreſſing the People amazingly. Hence aroſe an abſolute Neceſſity of having Recourſe to a Paper Currency. The Sums voted, at different Times, were upon proper Eſtimates; and Funds, the moſt ample and unexceptionable, were eſtabliſhed for the Redemption of the Treaſury Notes; indeed, I can ſay with great Truth, that the Aſſembly was ſo ſcrupulous in this Matter, that, rather than there ſhould be the ſmalleſt Doubt of their Sufficiency, they valued the Funds at much leſs, than thoſe, who were beſt acquainted with them, were perſuaded they would yield. The Demand of large Sums was almoſt annual for ſeveral ſucceſſive Years; the Periods of Redemption of the different Emiſſions were various, and it would have been too burthenſome to the People to have been obliged to ſink an entire Emiſſion by Taxes to be collected within the Year. The Conſequence of this was that there became ſo great a Variety of Paper Money in Circulation, that it was morally impoſſible to wind up any one Emiſſion at the Period of its Redemption. The Taxes were paid in ſuch Money, as People happened to be poſſeſſed of, and you will readily ſee that the Treaſurer was obliged to receive ſuch Treaſury Notes, as the Collectors offered in Payment, otherwiſe the Credit of the whole Money would have ſunk at once. It cannot be denied, for I mean to tell you the whole Truth, that the Affairs of our Treaſury, after many Years, fell into Confuſion. An unhappy Incident, I muſt ſay not entirely peculiar to this Country, though it gives me Pain to recollect the Misfortunes of others. I would here gladly draw a Veil over the Infirmities of my Predeceſſor in Office; but it is neceſſary, for your better underſtanding ſome of my ſubſequent Obſervations, that I ſhould recall to your Remembrance, for the Thing was made very publick ſeveral Years ago, the Miſmanagement of our Finances, as well, in not calling the Collectors to a ſtricter Account, as in lending out the publick Money. Both theſe Things, I have had abundant Reaſon to believe, in Reſpect to the Treaſurer himſelf, were more owing to a miſtaken Kind of Humanity and Compaſſion for Perſons in Diſtreſs, than any View to his own private Emolument; and, in Regard to the Aſſembly, they were deceived by placing too large a Share of Confidence in their Treaſurer; he was grown old in this and another important Office; both of which he had filled, for a great Number of Years, with much Reputation. Upon his Death, and not till then, his Miſmanagement was diſcovered. The Aſſembly immediately put this Buſineſs into a different Channel; guarded it with ſuch Precautions and Reſtrictions, as their Experience had taught, and hoped that the World would look forward and be convinced that little Danger of the like Inconveniencies was to be apprehended. After this Diſcovery, a thorough Scrutiny was made into the Affairs of the Treaſury, and, in the Year 1767. a Committee being appointed to examine the Accounts of the different Emiſſions and the State of the ſeveral Funds, reported that the Sum of 539,962 *l.* 10 *s.* had been iſſued in Treaſury Notes for publick Services. That, after deducting the Notes burnt by the ſtanding Committee, appointed by Law for that Purpoſe, and what were then in the Treaſurer's Hands, there remained in Circulation the Sum of 206,727 *l.* 2 *s.* 2 *d.* The Number of Notes burnt by the ſame Committee, ſince the above Report, reduces the Balance at this Time outſtanding, as appears from the Treaſury Books, to 54,392 *l.* 5 *s.* The Balance due to theſe Funds from the Eſtate of the late Treaſurer, from the Arrears of Taxes in the Hands of the Collectors (I mean ſuch as are believed to be good) have, upon ſeveral and late Examinations of our Houſe of Burgeſſes, been judged an ample Security for the Redemption of ſuch of theſe Notes as remain in Circulation and moreover to diſcharge the Balance, which, from ſome ſubſequent Obſervations, will appear to be due from the old Notes to the Funds of later Emiſſions. The whole viſible Eſtate of the late Treaſurer has been ſold to anſwer the Demands of the Publick; an Intereſt of five per Cent. is annually accounted for upon his Balance; every legal Method is purſued to get the Money out of the Hands of the Collectors; and, leſt any Deficiency ſhould happen, the Houſe of Burgeſſes have bound themſelves by repeated Reſolves to make it good. That this Balance and theſe Arrears have not been paid before this Time, I believe has been chiefly owing to the Scarcity of Money and the great Difficulties attending the Collection of it; but both of them have been and probably will be leſſened conſiderably every Year. Moſt of the Merchants as well as others, ſenſible of the Goodneſs of the Foundation, on which the Security of theſe Notes is eſtabliſhed, have generally (till within theſe twelve Months, when our Exchange took a ſudden and unexpected Start, owing to the peculiar Complexion of the Times) preferred them either to Gold or Silver, as being more convenient for tranſacting the internal Buſineſs of the Country. Under theſe Circumſtances the Aſſembly thought it unreaſonable and unjuſt to impoſe new Taxes on the People for the Redemption of theſe Notes, as they had already paid more than was ſufficient for that Purpoſe. As Things had unluckily fallen into Confuſion, it was judged moſt prudent to endeavour at reducing them to Order by Degrees, having a proper Regard to the ultimate Security of the Publick and every Individual connected with it; indeed it was apprehended that over rigorous Meaſures might be productive of ſome conſiderable Loſſes. The Riſe of Exchange, which I have acknowledged did occaſion an Alteration in the Preference formerly given to our Treaſury Notes, appears to have been chiefly owing to the Misfortunes in Great Britain, and, by no Means to a Redundancy either of Specie or Paper Money. Every one, attentive to the Nature of Exchange, I think, muſt allow that it is regulated chiefly by the Quantity of Money and the Number of Bills brought to Market; if we ſuppoſe the Quantity of Money to be laid out in Bills, at different Times, nearly equal and the Number of Bills greatly leſſened, this will of Courſe raiſe the Exchange. It is notorious that a large Proportion, if not much the greateſt Number of Bills had been, for ſeveral Years paſt, drawn by the Scotch Factors; theſe Gentlemen's Draughts have, of late, been reſtrained to narrow Limits, and, I believe very few of thoſe, who uſed to deal moſt conſiderably in Exchange, now draw any Bills at all. Our Exchange had fluctuated for a conſiderable Time and generally under Par; ſometimes it was at fifteen, ſeventeen and a Half, twenty, twenty two and a Half, per Cent: and, I think, laſt July, when the Misfortunes, which had happened in Great Britain, began firſt to be felt here, it roſe to twenty five, afterwards to twenty ſeven and a Half, and, at the laſt Meeting of the Merchants to thirty per Cent. This Riſe put the Remitters upon collecting all the Specie they could, and hence aroſe a Diſlike in ſome to Paper Money; but you muſt think it reſolvable into an Incident, which the wiſeſt of Men could not have foreſeen nor prevented.

We continued ſeveral Years, without any Expectation that we ſhould be under a Neceſſity of iſſuing more Paper Money; but, in the Year 1769, a Requiſition from the Crown was laid before the Aſſembly by our late worthy Governour, Lord Botetourt, to defray the Expenſes of running a Line between this Colony and the Cherokee Country; the Sum deſired, according to an Eſtimate laid before us, was 2500 *l.* Sterling; the Expenſes of the Country for condemned Slaves, Tobacco loſt in ſeveral publick Warehouſes and other Contingencies ran pretty high, and, at the ſame Time, the Aſſembly was deſirous to make Trial of a moderate Sum of Copper Money, which had been found extremely uſeful in ſome of the neighbouring Colonies; theſe ſeveral Articles would have called for about 15,000 *l.* but the publick Fund of our Treaſury, as it is called to diſtinguiſh it from the other particular appropriated Funds, was very low. After conſidering ſeveral Expedients, it was judged moſt eligible to iſſue a moderate Sum in Treaſury Notes; and, that it might be reduced to the narroweſt Compaſs, we anticipated about 5000 *l.* which the ordinary ſtanding Duties would probably bring in the enſuing Spring and only voted 10,000 *l.* to be iſſued in Paper Money, *to paſs in Payment to ſuch Perſons, as were willing to receive it.* Theſe Notes were made redeemable the 20th of November 1771 and the moſt ample Funds eſtabliſhed to ſecure ſuch Redemption. Accordingly 10,000 *l.* were emitted in the Paper, of which I formerly ſent you a Sample, and which, from its peculiar Texture and the various Checks and Devices, with which it was guarded, every one hoped would have effectually ſecured the Money againſt Counterfeits and Forgeries. In the Year 1771 there happened the moſt extraordinary Overflowings of our different Rivers, that had been known in the Memory of Man; vaſt Quantities of Tobacco were deſtroyed in many of the publick Warehouſes; the Merchants and other Sufferers, in a Body, joined in a Memorial to the Preſident and Council praying Relief; the Aſſembly was called and the diſtreſſed Situation of the unfortunate Sufferers recommended to their immediate and moſt ſerious Attention. You muſt know, Sir, that by our Inſpection Law, under the Authority of which the publick Warehouſes are eſtabliſhed, the Country is obliged to make good every Loſs of this Kind. The Aſſembly met in the Month of July, and, after conſidering maturely every Propoſal, that was offered, they found that nothing could enable them, except a farther Emiſſion of Paper Money, to do the Sufferers that ſpeedy Juſtice, they had a Right to expect. They, therefore, voted 30,000 *l.* the ſmalleſt Sum, that could anſwer the Purpoſe, valuing themſelves, in Aid of this, upon what might be ſaved by picking ſuch Hogſheads of Tobacco, as had been but partially damaged. The Notes to be emitted were made redeemable the 10th of December 1775 and ſuch Funds were eſtabliſhed for their Redemption, as every one acquainted with them, muſt be convinced will yield conſiderably more than the Sum emitted. Both theſe laſt Emiſſions were in ſuch Eſtimation, that they were generally preferred to any other Money in the Colony; many Merchants, as well as others brought conſiderable Sums both of Gold and Silver to the publick Treaſury to be exchanged for theſe Notes. Thus Matters ſtood till our Exchange roſe; but even then, though a Preference was given to Specie by ſuch, as had Occaſion to make Remittances, the Treaſury Notes maintained their Credit.

In the Month of January laſt, it was, after much Difficulty, diſcovered that both theſe Emiſſions had been counterfeited. The Forgeries were executed in ſo very ingenious and maſterly a Manner, that thoſe, who might be ſuppoſed beſt acquainted with the Money, were deceived. The Signers, the Engraver, the Printer, and the Numberers of the Notes could not, for ſome Time, be convinced of the Counterfeits. The Diſcovery happened to be made, when there was a general Meeting of the Merchants in this City; this occaſioned a great Interruption in almoſt every Kind of Buſineſs. The united Voice of the whole Trade ſeemed to be that all the Notes of both Emiſſions ought immediately to be called in. A Memorial from the Treaſury was preſented to his Excellency the Governour, who ſummoned his Council, and, by their Advice, the Aſſembly was called. The Subject underwent the matureſt Deliberation; many Expedients were propoſed and duly weighed. Could the Money have been borrowed, with Certainty and in Time, at a *reaſonable Intereſt*, this would have been thought the moſt eligible Meaſure, and, I am perſuaded, would have been adopted, without ſearching for any other; but there was no Proſpect of it; the Repreſentatives of the People, collected from all Parts of the Country could not ſay with *Certainty* where ſo much as 1000 *l.* was to be had. In ſuch a Situation, what could have been done? Something every one ſaw was neceſſary; the Circulation of the Money, in moſt Parts, was ſtopped, though every Method had been uſed to make the Publick acquainted with ſuch Marks, as diſtinguiſhed the good from the forged Bills, ſo ſoon as the Counterfeits were detected. Unwilling, as the Aſſembly really was, to iſſue more Paper Money, it was found, at laſt, that no other Method could be ſafely relied on. There happened to be in the Country a Quantity of Paper, imported ſome Years ago by one of our moſt conſiderable Merchants, who, with ſeveral others, had a Deſign of eſtabliſhing a private Bank. This Paper was fabricated in London by a very eminent Hand, as you may ſee by the Sample incloſed. The Aſſembly was of Opinion that it would afford a much better Security againſt Forgeries, than any we had before made Uſe of and therefore reſolved to make Trial of it, for a ſhort Time. In Order to determine the Quantity neceſſary to be emitted, the State of the ſeveral Funds was accurately examined, and there was found to be in Circulation, of the two Emiſſions in 1769 and 1771, the Sum of 36,834 *l.* about 29,000 *l.* of the laſt added to the former made up this aggregate Sum. Here it will be neceſſary for me to make a ſmall Digreſſion to explain to you the Cauſe that ſo large a Sum of this Money ſtill continued out, and this will farther ſhow my Reaſons for ſpeaking ſo fully of the Fund of old Notes, which, but for the Circumſtances before mentioned, would all have been ſunk long ago. You will be pleaſed to obſerve the Variety of Money we muſt neceſſarily have had in Circulation; it conſiſted of old Treaſury Notes, thoſe of 1769 and 1771, and what Gold and Silver might happen, from Time to Time, to be in the Circle; the Taxes to redeem theſe later Emiſſions were, as formerly, paid in ſuch Money, as the People had and the Treaſurer was obliged to receive ſuch, as was offered him. The Author of the Extract of the Letter ſays that "the Redemption of 8000 *l.* ought to have taken Place in 1770 "and that the Taxes had actually been received for that Purpoſe." He muſt allude to the Notes of 1769, for the others were not iſſued until the Fall 1771; but, in both theſe Aſſertions, he is egregiouſly miſtaken. You will be pleaſed to recollect, from what I have ſaid, that theſe Notes were not redeemable until 1772, and that, at the Time he mentions, there could have been collected but one Year's Taxes; and theſe were not then all paid into the Treaſury. The Truth is, and this ſeems to be all that is neceſſary to be known, that the Taxes appropriated to the Redemption of theſe Notes had yielded and there had been paid into the Treaſury before the laſt Meeting of the Aſſembly conſiderably more than the 10,000 *l.* emitted, beſides which there were ſome Arrears due to that Fund in the Hands of the Collectors.

Of the Taxes appropriated to the Redemption of the Notes iſſued in 1771, there had been paid, in Part, for the firſt Year's Collection the Sum of 5947 *l.* 18 *s.* 7 *d.* Beſides, there were alſo conſiderable Arrears due to this Fund, which every Endeavour is uſed to enforce the ſpeedy Payment of. But it muſt not be ſuppoſed that theſe Taxes were chiefly paid either in Specie or in the particular Notes of the two laſt Emiſſions; the Fact is, that they were paid indiſcriminately in different Sorts of Money, though principally in the old Notes, as the new were leſs defaced and moſt People wiſhed to keep them in Circulation. You muſt know, Sir, when there were, ſeveral Years ago, new Regulations eſtabliſhed for the better ordering the Affairs of the Treaſury, that a ſtanding Committee was appointed of Gentlemen of unexceptionable Characters, who meet in the Months of June and December annually, examine the Treaſurer's Accounts by their proper Vouchers, and to them the Treaſurer is obliged to produce the ſeveral Balances in his Hands, of which they give him a Certificate, to be publiſhed, for the Satisfaction of the Country, in our Gazette. In December laſt the Accounts were all ſtrictly examined by this Committee; the Treaſurer produced the ſeveral Balances due to the different Funds, the Accounts of which are kept entirely diſtinct. There were then in the Treaſury of old Notes 19,590 *l.* 19 *s.* which the Committee burnt and deſtroyed together with 923 *l.* all there was, of the Emiſſion of 1769. Of the former Sum 9536 *l.* 5 *s.* 7 *d.* properly belonged to the other Funds. There were in the Treaſury about 2000 *l.* of the Notes of 1771, great Part of which had been received for Duties appropriated to defray the current Expenſes of the Country, and which were therefore properly applicable to thoſe Purpoſes; theſe, together with what Specie and Bills of Exchange of undoubted Credit, which were in Hand, made up the exact Balances due to the Country on each particular Account. The Balance due from the old Fund to the new at this Time, including the Notes lately burnt, appears to be 13,172 *l.* 19 *s.* 2 *d.* Before the Forgeries were diſcovered, it was judged moſt prudent to deſtroy the old Notes as faſt as they came in; this could make no Difference to the Publick or any Individual, as the Funds, upon the Whole, are on ſuch good Grounds, believed to be amply ſufficient; and, in Caſe any Deficiency ſhould happen, the publick Faith is plighted to make it good. The Specie, which remained, it was abſolutely neceſſary to reſerve in the Treaſury to exchange for every Sort of the Paper Money, as it was brought in from Time to Time. In the Courſe of Payments, it frequently happened that there were received conſiderable Sums of the new Notes for the Uſe of the old Fund, which the Treaſurer exchanged for old Notes with ſuch Perſons as were willing to take them. In ſhort, in this complicated Buſineſs every Endeavour hath been uſed to ſupport the Credit of the Treaſury and to do the Publick, as well as every Individual the utmoſt Juſtice. The chief Object has been to gather in the Taxes with all poſſible Expedition, to take proper Care of the Money, when received, and to apply it, ſo far as could be done, to the Purpoſes, for which it was intended. But to return to the Proceedings of the Aſſembly. Theſe you will be beſt able to judge of by having Recourſe to the Act herewith ſent.

The Author of the Extract aſſerts that "almoſt 37,000 *l.* new Paper "Notes of Credit are to be emitted to redeem thoſe that are now in Cir-"culation." If he would take the Trouble to read the Act, as he ſurely ought to have done, before he ventured to paſs his Cenſure, he will find his Aſſertion to be groundleſs. The Truth is this; it was thought neceſſary that all the outſtanding Notes of both Emiſſions ſhould be immediately called in. The Time appointed for the Redemption of thoſe iſſued in 1769 was elapſed, and therefore they could not properly be redeemed by iſſuing other Bills of Credit. The Notes of 1771 were not redeemable until the 10th Day of December 1775; there could be no Impropriety in ſubſtituting other and better Paper Notes in Lieu of theſe, redeemable at the ſame Time. Upon ſuch Principles you will find the Act was framed. The Treaſurer is empowered, *not to iſſue Treaſury Notes not to that Amount,*

as is asserted, but to borrow any Sum not exceeding 36,834 l. The Money, when borrowed, was to be applied, *in the first Place, to the Redemption of the Treasury Notes issued in* 1769, and, when this was done, then to redeem the Notes of 1771; but, if the Treasurer was not able to borrow the Whole or any Part of the Sum, in one Month, he was then empowered to issue his Notes for any Sum, that might be requisite to make up the Deficiency of such Sums, as he could not borrow, to be exchanged for the Notes of 1771. These new Notes were not made a legal Tender, but were to pass in Payment to such Persons *only* as should be willing to receive them. For the Repayment of such Sums with Interest, as might be borrowed, and, for the Redemption of the new Notes to be issued, you will find that all the Funds of the other Notes are expressly mortgaged, and moreover the Act declares that, if they should prove deficient, *the same shall be made good by the Publick*. You will find that a farther Provision is made, which it was thought would be extremely useful and the most probable Means to prevent Forgeries. The Treasurer is directed to redeem these new Notes on the first of June 1774, by applying, in the first Place, so much Money, as shall then, have come to his Hands of the Duties and Taxes; and, if these should not be sufficient, he is empowered to borrow Money; and, if he should not be able to do this, he is then directed to issue other Treasury Notes to redeem such of those, directed by the Act to be first issued, as may, at that Time, remain in Circulation; these other Notes are to be imprinted upon the most proper Paper, that can be procured from Great Britain, in the mean Time. This Act hath been and will be strictly conformed to. None of the new Notes have issued, except in Exchange for those of 1771, though many of the Merchants and others would gladly have taken them for those of 1769 also. The whole Sum, that can be issued, will not exceed 29,000 *l.* and I am hopeful that I shall be able to do with less. The Shortness of the Time allowed for borrowing, before the Notes were to be issued, I know was objected to by some; but Necessity urged the Assembly to it, and after Experience proved that they judged rightly. At a Meeting of the Merchants in January, it hath been observed that a Stop was put to great Part of their Business in the Money Way; I am persuaded the Case would have been much worse at their next Meeting in April, had not the new Notes been prepared ready to be exchanged for the others; besides, though I have ever since the Assembly been desirous of borrowing any Sum in Specie, that could be had for the Purpose, I have not been able to procure more than 4100 *l.* Knowing the great Scarcity of Gold and Silver in the Country, I offered, from the first, to take in the Notes of 1769 and 1771 and to pay Interest for them; but, in this, I could not succeed. Some Persons might have been disappointed that there was not offered a higher Premium for Money, than five per Cent. Interest; but the Assembly could see no good Reason for this; indeed it seemed a probable Means of relieving one Part of the Community at the Expense of another. Some Creditors, it was feared, would have been too apt to distress their Debtors for the Sake of an advanced Interest. From this Relation of Facts, the Truth of which may be proved by undoubted Testimony and the most authentick Documents, I submit it to your Candour to determine how far the Author of the Extract can be justified in his groundless and ill-natured Aspersions. The best and wisest of Men may differ in their Opinions, as to the Propriety of Measures, especially in Cases of Intricacy and Importance; it is possible that the more judicious, and such, as are better acquainted with Things of this Sort, may discover some Errors in our Proceedings, which have escaped us; but, for the Purity and Uprightness of the Intentions of our Assembly, from first to last, in all these Money Transactions, so far as they have fallen under my Observation; and for the Justice of every Thing done at our Treasury, since I have been honoured with the Management of it, I will venture to pawn my Credit with you and the whole World.

It only remains for me to beg your friendly Indulgence for the Trouble I have given you by so long a Letter and to assure you that I am, with the highest Sentiments of Esteem, very respectfully, SIR,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

RO. C. NICHOLAS.

TO THE FRIENDS TO VINE-PLANTING.

GENTLEMEN,

IT is much to be regretted, that at a Time when the Country appears to have an earnest Desire to see a fair Experiment of the Practicability of making Wine in Virginia, some small Effort is not made at least to procure Vines proper for the Purpose. Whatever Grape comes to Perfection in Countries like the North of France and in the South of Britain (whose Summers are cooler than ours) will not come to the same in this Country. Miller, that excellent Naturalist, says, "that "he believes it will be found true in all Fruits *(therefore in Grapes)* that "where the natural Heat of the Sun ripens and prepares their Juices, so "as to render them palatable *(and, we may say, proper for Wine)* whatever "Degree of Heat those Juices may have more will render them weak-"er, less spirituous *(and more improper for Wine)*." An austere Grape, from those Countries (as the *Tuscan*) would be far more eligible than their finest Grapes; the same Miller observing, "that rough austere Fruits, "transplanted from a cold to a warmer Climate, have been so altered by "the greater Heat of the Sun as to excel the very finest Fruits of the "Country whence they were taken." By Parity of Reason, whatever Fruit comes to entire Perfection in warm Countries, will lose of its Perfection by Transplantation in colder; but such as are too sweet and luscious, or produce Liquors that are so, will receive an Improvement. The *Lachryma* at Naples, which requires Years before it gain an agreeable Dryness, would probably be improved by the Diminution of Sweetness it would obtain by Cultivation in Virginia. But what might not be expected from the Vines which produce the Tuscan *Verdea* and the *Montepulciano*? These are excellent, in the Grand Dutchy, and would here scarce perceive a Change of Climate.

It is not enough that Grapes come to a fine Maturity in Virginia to make Wine. The Time of that Maturity is of the utmost Consequence. If it arrive before the 25th of August, the Wine (unless in Cellars uncommonly deep) is liable to be injured by too hasty a Fermentation. If between that Time and the 10th of September (besides the above mentioned Inconvenience, if the Weather be fair) let it be remembered that almost all the great Gusts have happened in that Interval, and that, when no Gusts happen, we seldom fail of a Season of eastwardly Winds and wet Weather. Of the ripening Grapes, which could resist the Violence of the Winds, many would burst, and the Remainder be greatly hurt in Quality by a Superfluity of Water, which the Sun would not have Time to concoct. Upon the Whole, it seems that the best Season for the Maturity of the Grape is from the 10th of September (as Gusts seldom happen so late) until the first Frosts of Autumn, towards the last of October, when the Vicissitudes of Heat and Cold are not so great nor sudden. In Europe the Vintage of Lagadica, in the Country of the Grisons, is in July; at Naples, in the last Days of October and Beginning of November; in other Places, at all the intervening Times. Why must we render Success, in an important Enterprise, altogether uncertain, rather than be at the trifling Expense of importing Vines proper for our Climate?

It is true that Vineyards of a fine early Grape may produce Raisins, an Article in Commerce far from despicable; but our Object is Wine. I cannot hear of a single Vine whose Grapes may be expected to produce it, in any Degree of Excellence, without Precautions that cannot generally be taken. White Grapes, according to *Bidet*, Author of a valuable Treatise on Viticulture, are greatly inferiour to black ones. We have none that are black; and our Purple are all early, because imported from Countries whose moderate Summers can only bring such to Maturity. A Grape, which ripens in England in September, will, like Wheat, ripen here in July. I have very respectable Authority for saying that *Burgundy* Grapes have failed upon fair Experiment in Maryland; a contrary Event had been surprising. That Grape (the *Auvergnac*) is the same precisely which Miller recommends as the best for England. It cannot be supposed (if any Reliance may be had on Miller's Reasoning) that a Grape, the best calculated for England, can be, in any Respect, calculated for Virginia or Maryland. After every Inquiry, possible for me, I am persuaded the Vines of Upper Italy will certainly, and the *Lachryma* very probably, answer in Virginia. But not to neglect whatever Chance, and not Design, may have furnished, I think it a Duty to request whoever, among the Wellwishers to Vineyards, may have a late Grape and can spare me Cuttings, to advise in Time for me to receive them on the first of November. The Country has unhappily a great Partiality for native Vines, the only native Production to which it was ever partial. Whoever attempts a Vineyard of these and miscarries, may indeed incur, but not deserve, Censure. *Bidet*, after enumerating the several Vines in France, concludes with an Account of the *Virginvine*. "There are (says he) various Sorts of them used in Courts and Gardens "to cover such high Walls as are not exposed to the Sun, and where "fruitiferous Plants cannot produce. The Wild Vine is called, in La-"tin, *Labrusca*, in French, *Vigne-sauvage*. *It comes to us from Canada*, "and bears Fruit neither palatable nor proper for Wine. It wants Fire "*(il n'a point de Feu)* it comes well from the Seed." The Want of Fire, mentioned by *Bidet* (derived from that of a sufficient saccharine Substance, if I rightly understand the Term) I am sensible, from Experiment, is chargeable on our native Summer Grapes. Indeed, it is scarce to be doubted but those *Canada Grapes* are the very same. We must, like the different People of Europe who make Wine, import foreign Vines, and expect Success from a judicious Choice. What shall prevent it, it is hard to imagine. Never was greater Temptation to a publick Exertion; but we seem to study our own Disappointment by superadding to the Difficulties, peculiar to a new Enterprise, whatever is likely to render its Success precarious. Having Occasion to apply to you, Gentlemen, for your Assistance in furnishing Slips for my Vineyard, I thought it not impertinent to add the above Reflexions; which, inasmuch as they are drawn from Miller, deserve to be considered. But all the Reflexions in the World are unavailing, unless you, Gentlemen, who conceive the Utility of the Measure contribute a little Vigour to its Execution.

I am, Gentlemen, your most obedient Servant,

June 20, 1773. ROBERT BOLLING, Junior.

P. S. Boxes of Slips, covered in Earth, and sent up James River, by Water, to the Care of Mr. Richard Crump, Merchant, Rocky Ridge, would have a quick Conveyance to the Vineyard in Buckingham.

BOSTON, *July* 1.

THE Grandmother of a young Lady married last Week at Abington, though a Hundred Years of Age, rode to the Wedding, behind a Gentleman of eighty, with all the Gaiety of sixteen.

We hear the Committee of Correspondence of Boston have enclosed, in a spirited circular Letter, the Governour's Letters, so called, with the Title Page as printed in the Pamphlet, also the Resolves of the House, and sent them to the several Town Clerks through the Province to be communicated.

Last Wednesday the House of Commons of this Province passed a humble Petition and Remonstrance to the King, praying that his Majesty would be pleased to remove from their Posts in this Government his Excellency THOMAS HUTCHINSON, Esq; Governour, and the Honourable ANDREW OLIVER, Esq; Lieutenant Governour.

July 5. Tuesday last the Great and General Court, or Assembly, of this Province, was prorogued to Wednesday the 15th of September next, his Excellency the Governour having first signed his Assent to several engrossed Bills which passed this Session.

On Monday last his EXCELLENCY sent the following Message to both Houses:

Gentlemen of the Council, and of the House of Representatives,

THE Secretary has laid before me a Number of engrossed Bills, in which you have made an Alteration in the usual Form of inserting the Year of the King's Reign. I am not only averse to Innovations, unless a manifest Reason can be given, but I am also restrained by my Instructions from consenting to any Bill of an unusual and extraordinary Nature without a suspending Clause. I must desire you to reconsider this Matter, and to cause your Bills to be prepared in a Form which has not only been constantly practised in this Government, but, as I have Reason to think, in most Parts of his Majesty's Dominions.

T. HUTCHINSON.

To which the HOUSE immediately sent the following Answer:

May it please your Excellency,

THE House have read your Message just now laid before them, and cannot but wonder that you should consider the Bills that have passed the two Houses as of an extraordinary Nature, merely because the Words expressive of the Year of the King's Reign are in plain English instead of the Roman Language as usual, or that your Excellency should think yourself restrained by an Instruction from consenting to them. It is immaterial to the House, and therefore, if your Excellency thinks proper to order the Bills to be laid before us, we will, to gratify your Excellency, recede from that which you are pleased to stile an Innovation.

NEW YORK, *July* 12.

ON Tuesday last Sir John Johnson with his amiable Bride, and a party of Gentlemen and Ladies, set out for Fort Johnson.

We have the Pleasure to acquaint the Publick that Sir William Johnson is now recovered to a good State of Health.

Advice is received from Honduras Bay, dated the 29th of May last, that the Day before the Inhabitants at St. George's Key were alarmed with an Account of an Insurrection having happened among the Negroes in the Old River, which broke out amongst the Slaves belonging to Walter Davidson, who, when the Accounts came away, had murdered two white Men, and, being powerful in Number, were proceeding to the next Mohogany Works, to invite or force the Slaves to join them. A Number of Inhabitants, joined to a Detachment of Sailors from the Diligence Man of War, properly victualled and armed, are just now preparing to set off in Quest of the Revolters. Every Person possessed of Families and Property in the different Rivers is obliged to quit the Keys, and proceed thither. Such Negroes as are suspected on this Key were last Night taken up, and confined on Board the Man of War. Every Precaution is taken to prevent any farther Disorder, and it is hoped the Insurrection will, with the Blessing of God, be subdued in a short Time.

On Tuesday Night arrived one of the Transports which left Chatham on the 6th of May, having on Board two Companies of the fourth Battalion of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, under the Command of Colonel Cleveland.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 7.

MONDAY last arrived here Captain Hunter, in 33 Days from the Bay of Honduras, by whom we learn that the Sloop Industry, Captain Glyn, from the Bay for New York, was in the Night of the 10th of May drove by the Current on the Northern Triangles, where the Vessel and Cargo are lost, and one Mrs. Emory drowned. The Crew, with John Peck, Ship Carpenter, Peter Wright, his Wife and Child, Passengers, took to the Boat, on Board of which they remained five Days before they got to St. George's Key, without any Provision, except one Fowl amongst the Whole, the Blood of which was given to the Child, which preserved its Life

We hear that the Loss of the Spanish Register Ship, on the Northern Triangles, as mentioned in our Paper of the 16th ult. has enriched most of the Settlers at the Bay, by the great Quantity of Money spent among them by the Spaniards, and the Indigo which they have got up from the Wreck; so that most of them think of removing to other Parts of the Continent, and many who left their former Places of Abode in Debt talk of paying all off.

Extract of a Letter from Annapolis, *July* 2.

"Our Assembly is passing an Act to sell out 40,000 l. Bank Stock and lend it to the People in Maryland to keep up their Credit, which will be of great Service at this Time, as a Stop is put to all Business, from the Number of Failures in England."

WILLIAMSBURG, *July* 29.

IT being current through the Country, as we are credibly informed, that the Flux, or some pestilential Disorder, rages so in this City as to carry off five and six in a Day, it is certainly necessary that the Publick should be undeceived in this Particular, and we do affirm, with much Truth, that the said Report is entirely groundless. It is true the Measles have robbed us of a Number of Children, and it is with Concern that we hear other Parts of the Colony have been equally unfortunate. All the other Inhabitants have enjoyed their usual good Health, which the Situation of this Metropolis is so renowned for bestowing. We could wish that every one who is in a different State would but come and make Trial of our salubrious Air, and we dare say that in a little Time (with the Blessing of God) they may return, with Joy and Gladness, to their own Habitations.

The Venus, Captain Oliffe, from Dublin, is come up to Burwell's Ferry with seventy Indented Servants; some of whom, we learn, are well acquainted with the Cloth Manufactory. Captain Oliffe says, that he was well informed, before he left Dublin, that upwards of 18,000 People had left Ireland, since January last, to settle in different Parts of America.

Captain Nesbit, of the Ship Friendship, from London, arrived in James River, spoke the Mary and Elizabeth, from Philadelphia, bound for London, Thomas Masson Commander, in Latitude 49:0 W. Longitude 4 Degrees W. and on the 11th, in Latitude 41 N. Longitude 20 W. with the Charming Nancy, Captain James Wilson, from Virginia, for Lisbon, all well.

We hear that Dinwiddie Courthouse was burnt down on the 20th of this Instant, and it is supposed was wilfully set on Fire.

[DEATHS.] Miss NANCY BASSETT, second Daughter of Burwell Bassett, Esq; of New Kent, in her tenth Year.

*** *The Piece from* SUFFOLK *is obliged to be deferred this Week, for Want of Room, but will certainly have a Place in our next.*

☞ *Mr.* BAKER, SURGEON DENTIST, *will set out some Time next Month for* Frederick *Springs, and intends returning to this City by the Beginning of* October.

PORTSMOUTH, *July* 26. Last Thursday SAMUEL KERR, Esquire, was elected Mayor of this Town, and several Gentlemen of Distinction were admitted as Aldermen. The President sat *till the last*.

Advertisements.

PETERSBURG, *July* 20. 1773.

WHEREAS Mr. *Thomas How Ridgate*, of the Province of *Maryland*, Merchant, has, by Deed bearing Date the 19th of *May* last, assigned over all his Goods and Effects, now in my Hands, to Messr. *John Rogers, Thomas Stone*, and *Philip Richard Fendall*, in Trust, for the Satisfaction of his Creditors residing in *Virginia*, after answering such other Purposes as in the said Deed are set forth; and the said Trustees having given me full Power to act in their Behalf, according to the Tenour of the Deed, this is therefore to give Notice that the Deed aforesaid, together with the Release to be executed on the Part of the Creditors, are in my Possession: And I do hereby desire all Creditors aforesaid, who incline to accept the Terms proposed in the said Deed, to make their Claims known to me before the next *October* General Court. A State of the Affairs is now ready for their Inspection; and as my Instructions from the Trustees are to have the Business closed with the utmost Expedition, all Persons indebted for Dealings with me at this Place are requested to make immediate Payment.

(4) WILLIAM HARRISON.

N. B. I retail the Goods on Hand at 50 per Cent. for ready Cash, and will sell them in the lumping Way at a low Advance, on short Credit.

AS there has been a Report that I have sold my Tract of LAND on *Turkey Cock*, in *Pittsylvania*, I think it necessary to inform the Publick that I have sold but very little of it since my last Advertisement, and have yet left, of the old Survey, 5129 Acres, which I have laid off into ten different Tracts, namely: 1500 Acres, including the Plantation, lying on both Sides of the Creek; one of 1133 Acres, on the Creek also; 500 Acres on *Sailor's* Creek; one more of 500 Acres on *Sailor's* Creek and *Turkey Cock*, adjoining the last mentioned; 335 Acres on the Creek; 321 Acres on *Sailor's* Creek; 300 Acres on the *Mill* Branch; 265 Acres on the *Camp* Branch; 155 Acres on the *Mill* Branch and the *Camp* Branch; and 120 Acres on *Aaron's* Creek. Notwithstanding I have empowered *William Tunstall, Hugh Innis, Robert Williams*, and *Arthur Hopkins*, Gentlemen, to dispose of the above mentioned Lands, yet, as I am the best acquainted with them, I propose attending myself at *Pittsylvania September* Court, and for a few Days before, in Order to show the same (which lies very near the Courthouse) and treat with Persons inclined to purchase. I have 3 or 4000 Acres of Land more, lying contiguous to the above mentioned, in different Surveys and Entries, also several other Surveys and Entries in other Parts of the County, which I would sell; amongst which are 400 Acres at the Mouth of *Turkey Cock*, with a Mill on it, which is at present a little out of Repair, but in a fine Settlement for Custom, and on one of the most constant Streams in the Country. Part of the Land is extraordinary good for Tobacco, and I will sell it extremely cheap, even 20 per Cent. less than the real Value.

GEORGE JEFFERSON.

A MEETING OF THE

OHIO COMPANY

IS DESIRED

At *Stafford* Courthouse, on *Friday* the 27th of *August*, On Business of the utmost Importance.

(55) G. MASON, Treasurer.

N. B. In the first Publication of this Advertisement a Mistake was made in the Day of the Week appointed for the above Meeting: *Friday* (being the 27th of *August*) ought to have been inserted instead of *Tuesday*.

INOCULATION.

THE Subscriber begs Leave to inform the Publick that he has opened a very convenient House, in a pleasant Situation, near *New Brunswick*, for the Reception of such Persons as propose taking the SMALL-POX by INOCULATION. The best Attendance will be given, and every Thing proper for their Accommodation shall be furnished, at the moderate Rate of about NINE DOLLARS in ordinary Cases.

Many are deterred from being inoculated on Account of sore Arms, Boils, and large Abscesses, often attending the common Method of treating the Disease, but more especially from the ill Effects of the too free and indiscriminate Use of Mercury, by which many (though they recover the Smallpox, yet the Constitution being injured) soon fall Victims to some other Malady, or lead a Life of Pain for many Years.

All these Inconveniencies are avoided by a particular Method of preparing the Patient, the most efficacious, and the least detrimental to the Constitution (in many Instances without the Use of Mercury) by the Manner of conveying the Infection, and by the subsequent Treatment of the Disease, without the least Confinement; the Advantages of which, the Publick may be assured, have been fully demonstrated in the Treatment of between six and seven Hundred Patients under the Subscriber's Care, in the Space of two Years, without the Misfortune of losing one; nor has there happened the least Accident to any while under his Care.

N. B. Any Persons in the Colony of *Virginia*, inclining to be inoculated at said Place, may be accommodated with Passages by a regular and convenient Stage from *Baltimore* Town to *New Brunswick*, in *New Jersey*. (4) JOHN COCHRAN.

WANTS EMPLOYMENT,

A YOUNG Man capable of managing a Clerk's Office, who will wait on any Person wanting a Deputy in that Business, on their Application by Letter to Mr. *William Pollard*, Clerk of *Hanover*. He can be well recommended. (2)

NEWCASTLE, *July* 14, 1773.

THE Subscribers have on Hand between six and seven Hundred Pounds Sterling Worth of EUROPEAN and EAST INDIA GOODS, which they will dispose of at a low Advance, by Wholesale, and make the Terms of Payment convenient to the Purchaser.——We request the Favour of all those indebted to us to come and settle their Accounts immediately, by Bond or Payment, otherwise they may be assured their Accounts will be put into an Attorney's Hands, without Respect to Persons. (tf) JOHNSON & TINSLEY.

BULL HILL, *Hanover* County, *July* 28, 1773.

I INTEND practising PHYSICK and SURGERY, in their various Branches, at this Place; and shall be much obliged to my Friends, and the Publick in general, for their Favours, who may rely upon my Diligence and due Attendance. I have a fresh Assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, which I will dispose of on reasonable Terms, for Cash, or on short Credit

EZEKIEL GILBERT.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of *William Thompson*, deceased, of *Portsmouth* Town, in *Norfolk* County, either by Bond, Bill, or Book Account, are requested to make Payment; and those who have Claims against the said Estate are desired to make them known, properly adjusted, to

JOHN THOMPSON, Administrator.

To be SOLD, *on the 1st of* January *next*,

A TRACT containing 666 Acres good Tobacco and Grain LAND, in *Goochland*, whereon is a Plantation in good Order for Cropping, with a Dwellinghouse and all convenient Outhouses. Also, at the same Time, will be sold ten *Virginia* born SLAVES, nine of whom are very likely. Any Person inclinable to purchase before the Day of Sale may know the Terms by applying to

GEORGE BARCLAY, Executor of *Mary Cole*, deceased.

TO BE SOLD,

A VERY valuable PLANTATION on *Roanoke* River, in *Mecklenburg* County, containing 450 Acres, whereon is a very good new Dwellinghouse, with two Brick Chimnies and four Fireplaces, a new Kitchen with a Brick Chimney, a Meat House, Dairy, and all other Outhouses for Cropping, three very good Apple Orchards, two of them latter Fruit, which hangs till *November*, in all about four Hundred bearing Trees. Near 200 Acres of this Plantation is low Grounds; the high Land is very good, with fine Springs, and Pastures for Sheep, Cattle, and Horses. I will take Negroes in Part, if it can be agreed on. The Terms may be known by applying to me, at the said Plantation, near *Taylor's* Ferry, at the Mouth of *Allen's* Creek, very convenient to the Courthouse and to two Churches, and a very good Mill within one Mile.

(tf) SAMUEL BUGG.

MOUNT VERNON, *July* 15, 1773.

THE Subſcriber having obtained Patents for upwards of twenty Thouſand Acres of Land on the *Obio* and *Great Kanhawa* (ten Thouſand of which are ſituated on the Banks of the firſt mentioned River, between the Mouths of the two *Kanhawas*, and the Remainder on the *Great Kanhawa*, or *New* River, from the Mouth, or near it, upwards, in one continued Survey) propoſes to divide the ſame into any ſized Tenements that may be deſired, and leaſe them upon moderate Terms, allowing a reaſonable Number of Years Rent free, provided, within the Space of two Years from next *October*, three Acres for every fifty contained in each Lot, and proportionably for a leſſer Quantity, ſhall be cleared, fenced, and tilled; and that, by or before the Time limited for the Commencement of the firſt Rent, five Acres for every Hundred, and proportionably, as above, ſhall be encloſed and laid down in good Graſs for Meadow; and, moreover, that at leaſt fifty good Fruit Trees for every like Quantity of Land ſhall be planted on the Premiſes. Any Perſons inclinable to ſettle on theſe Lands may be more fully informed of the Terms by applying to the Subſcriber, near *Alexandria*, or, in his Abſence, to Mr. *Lund Waſhington*; and would do well in communicating their Intentions before the 1ſt of *October* next, in Order that a ſufficient Number of Lots may be laid off to anſwer the Demand.

As theſe Lands are among the firſt which have been ſurveyed in the Part of the Country they lie in, it is almoſt needleſs to premiſe that none can exceed them in Luxuriance of Soil, or Convenience of Situation, all of them lying upon the Banks either of the *Obio* or *Kanhawa*, and abounding in fine Fiſh and Wildfowl of various Kinds, as alſo in moſt excellent Meadows, many of which (by the bountiful Hand of Nature) are, in their preſent State, almoſt fit for the Scythe. From every Part of theſe Lands Water Carriage is now had to *Fort Pitt*, by an eaſy Communication; and from *Fort Pitt*, up the *Monongebela*, to *Redſtone*, Veſſels of convenient Burthen may, and do paſs continually; from whence, by Means of *Cheat* River, and other navigable Branches of the *Monongebela*, it is thought the Portage to *Potowmack* may, and will, be reduced within the Compaſs of a few Miles, to the great Eaſe and Convenience of the Settlers in tranſporting the Produce of their Lands to Market. To which may be added, that as Patents have now actually paſſed the Seals for the ſeveral Tracts here offered to be leaſed, Settlers on them may cultivate and enjoy the Land in Peace and Safety, notwithſtanding the unſettled Counſels reſpecting a new Colony on the *Obio*; and as no Right Money is to be paid for theſe Lands, and a Quitrent of two Shillings Sterling a Hundred, demandable ſome Years hence only, it is highly preſumable that they will always be held upon a more deſirable Footing than where both theſe are laid on with a very heavy Hand. And it may not be amiſs farther to obſerve, that if the Scheme for eſtabliſhing a new Government on the *Obio*, in the Manner talked of, ſhould ever be effected, theſe muſt be among the moſt valuable Lands in it, not only on Account of the Goodneſs of Soil, and the other Advantages above ennumerated, but from their Contiguity to the Seat of Government, which more than probable will be fixed at the Mouth of the *Great Kanhawa*.

(4) GEORGE WASHINGTON.

TO BE RENTED,

THE Plantation whereon Mr. *William Clifton* formerly lived, lately poſſeſſed by Mr. *Samuel Johnſon*, and at preſent in the Tenure and Occupation of his Daughter. This Plantation, or Farm, is very pleaſantly ſituated upon *Potowmack* River, about five Miles below *Alexandria*, and contains about 200 Acres of cleared Land, very good for Grain of every Kind, or Tobacco, and has one of the largeſt and beſt Springs on this Side of the *Blue Ridge*, within twenty Yards of the Door. It has a Front upon the River of near a Mile and a Half, which affords ſeveral good Fiſhing Landings, one of which only, laſt Spring, rented, during the Shad and Herring Seaſon, for twenty five Pounds. To this Place belongs a well accuſtomed Ferry, upon the moſt direct Road leading from *Annapolis*, through *Colcheſter*, *Dumfries*, and *Fredericksburg*, to *Williamſburg*. On the Premiſes are a Dwellinghouſe with two Brick Chimnies and ſeven Rooms, a Kitchen, Smokehouſe, *&c. &c.*

(4) GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Juſt IMPORTED, *and to be* SOLD *by the Subſcriber in* Halifax *Town*, North Carolina,

FINE Paſte Shoe, Knee, and Stock Buckles, Marcaſite, Paſte, Wax, Pearl, and Mock Garnet Earrings and Necklaces; Paſte Sprigs and Bed Pins for the Hair; all Sorts of Finger Rings; Stone Seals, in Gold, Silver, and Pinchbeck; Ditto Sleeve Buttons in Ditto; a large Aſſortment of Silver and Goldſmiths Work, too tedious to mention.——I engrave MOURNING RINGS, ARMS, CRESTS, SEALS, and all other Sorts of ENGRAVING, in a neat, cheap, and expeditious Manner; alſo repair all Sorts of CLOCKS and WATCHES, with Expedition, and on the ſame reaſonable Terms. (2) JOHN GEDDY.

N. B. I will give 9s. Proc. or 6s. 8d. *Virginia* Currency, per Ounce, for good OLD SILVER; and 6l. 13s. 4d. Proc. or 5l. *Virginia* Currency, per Ounce, for GOLD.

ABOUT SEVENTY

SLAVES,

IMPORTED

In the Schooner FRANCIS, EDWARD COOKE Maſter,

TO BE SOLD,

At Hanover Courthouſe, on Thursday the 5th of AUGUST, being Court Day. (1‖) JOHN BURNLEY.

JUST arrived in *Rappahannock*, the Good Intent, Captain *Clodd*, with forty healthy INDENTED SERVANTS, among whom are many Tradeſmen, particularly Shoemakers, a Cooper, a Tailor, a Carpenter and Joiner, a Blackſmith and Farrier, ſome good Clerks, a Surgeon, ſeveral Country Labourers, ſome fine Boys, ſome good Sempſtreſſes, Mantua-makers, Houſe Women, *&c.* The Sale will commence at *Leeds* Town, on *Tueſday* the 3d of *Auguſt*, and (if required) a reaſonable Credit will be allowed, giving Bond, with approved Security, to (2) THOMAS HODGE.

To be SOLD *on the Premiſes, on* Friday *the* 13*th of* AUGUST,

A TRACT of LAND in *Eſſex*, containing, by Eſtimation, five Hundred Acres, or thereabouts, being the Land whereon *John Merritt* lives, and conveyed by *Thomas Groſſom* and the ſaid *Merritt* to the Subſcriber, of which the Publick have heretofore been advertiſed in the *Virginia* Gazette, and has lately been recovered by Ejectment in the Court of the County aforeſaid. Six Months Credit will be allowed, the Purchaſer giving Bond and Security to the Subſcriber, who undertakes to give Poſſeſſion. ARCHIBALD RITCHIE.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *Accomack*, on the 26th of *June* laſt, a Negro Fellow named DANIEL, about ſixteen Years of Age, of a yelloviſh Complexion, ſtoops in his Shoulders, has a down Look, one Side of his Face ſeems larger than the other, or is awry, and has many Scars on his Back or Breech. I ſuſpect he will get on Board ſome Veſſel, or make for *Carolina*, and forewarn all Maſters of Veſſels from harbouring or entertaining him. I will give a Reward of FIFTY SHILLINGS if he is taken in the Colony, or FIVE POUNDS if out thereof, and pay all reaſonable Charges for ſending him home. CLEMENT PARKER.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, the 17th of this Inſtant (*July*) from the Glebe Paſture of *St. Paul*'s Pariſh, *Hanover* County, a ſorrel HORSE about 13 Hands and a Half high, with a hanging Mane and ſhort Switch Tail, and branded with the Letter H on one of his Buttocks; he paces, trots, and gallops, and is a little ſkittiſh. Whoever brings him to the Glebe, or to Mr. *William Pearce*'s, at *Nomony*, in *Weſtmoreland*, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward.

(1‖) ALEXANDER BALMAIN.

WARWICK, *July* 12, 1773.

PUBLICK Notice is hereby given, that the Concern carried on under the Firm of *James* and *Robert Donald* and Company is to be diſſolved at the 1ſt of *September* next, and that all the Debts due to their Stores kept on the ſouth Side of *James* River will be collected by Mr. *Patrick Hunter*, to whom all Perſons indebted are requeſted to make Payment, and to whom thoſe who have Demands againſt the ſaid Company are deſired to apply, that they may be diſcharged.

ROBERT DONALD.

The Store at *Warwick*, at *Elam*'s, in *Cheſterfield*, and a Store in *Prince Edward*, will be continued (though to a ſmaller Extent) under the Firm of *Robert Donald*, Junior, and Company, and under my Management.

To be SOLD, *at next* Prince Edward AUGUST *Court*,

A TRACT of LAND in the ſaid County, where *Miller Woodſon* formerly kept Store, containing about 300 Acres, on which is an exceeding good Storehouſe, a Dwellinghouſe, and other neceſſary Buildings. The Terms will be known on the Day of Sale.——I have alſo for Sale the Tract of LAND formerly advertiſed, where *Archibald M'Nab* kept Store, and about ten Acres in *Cheſter* Town, known by the Name of *Booker*'s *Point*; likewiſe two or three remarkable fine HOUSE SERVANTS, ſeveral Articles of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and a Quantity of DRY GOODS which I will ſell on reaſonable Terms.

WARWICK, *July* 12, 1773. PATRICK HUNTER.

To be LET on CHARTER,

A new SHIP, *William Witherald* Maſter,

BURTHEN 450 Hogſheads of Tobacco,

Will be ready to take in about the Middle of *Auguſt*.

For TERMS apply to

JOHN GREENWOOD, *Norfolk*. (tf)

RICHMOND Town, *July* 15, 1773.

THE Creditors of JAMES PATTERSON, deceaſed, are deſired to make known their Demands againſt the Eſtate of the ſaid Decedent as ſoon as poſſible, as I ſhall not pay, or aſſume to pay, any Debt until I can aſcertain the whole Amount of the Debts due from the ſame. As he formerly lived in *Williamſburg*, I ſuſpect he may have left ſome Effects there, and will be much obliged to any Gentleman who will give me Intelligence of it, that I may obtain an Order for Appraiſement from the County Court of *Henrico*, where Adminiſtration of the Eſtate was lately granted me.

(2‖) MILES TAYLOR.

N. B. There are ſome Watches left in his Shop, which I ſhall be glad the Owners will apply for, and prove their Property to them, as they cannot be otherwiſe delivered.

YORK, *July* 19, 1773.

The BRIG LIGHTFOOT,

CAPTAIN DUNSLEY,

Will ſail from LONDON, for YORK RIVER,

About the 1ſt of *October*.

Shall be obliged to Gentlemen ordering GOODS out about that Time for their FREIGHT.

W. GOOSLEY.

The Author of THE COMPLETE SURVEYOR

To the PUBLICK *in general, and to the* SUBSCRIBERS *in particular.*

GENTLEMEN,

GIVE me Leave to addreſs you once more on the Subject of my intended Publication, and to inform you, that though my Manuſcript Copy has met with the greateſt Approbation, I have not yet been favoured with a Sufficiency of Subſcribers to enable me to carry it into immediate Execution, without running too great a Hazard.

I muſt therefore requeſt the Favour of thoſe Gentlemen who have done me the Honour of ſubſcribing that they would be pleaſed to indulge me with a few Months longer, in which Time give me Leave to requeſt the other Wellwiſhers to mathematical Learning among the Publick that they would be pleaſed to beſtow their generous Aſſiſtance to the Publication of ſo uſeful an Undertaking, in which they will greatly oblige their

Moſt obedient humble Servant,

S. GALE.

RECOMMENDATIONS *of the above Work.*

I HAVE peruſed ſeveral Parts of Mr. *Gale*'s Manuſcript Copy of the Work he propoſes to publiſh by Subſcription, on the Subject of Surveying, and do believe it will be a very uſeful Work to moſt of the Surveyors in North America, as well as others who are deſirous of making themſelves acquainted with both the Theory and practical Part of that Art.

FEBRUARY 26, 1772. STIRLING.

NEW YORK, *February* 26, 1772.

I HAVE peruſed ſuch Parts of Mr. *Gale*'s Manuſcript Copy as relates to Practical Surveying in *America* (which has been omitted in the former Authors) and I find it to be well handled, and worthy of the Encouragement of the Publick. ALEXANDDR COLDEN,

Surveyor General of the Colony of *New York*.

HAVING peruſed all the moſt material Parts of Mr. *Gale*'s Manuſcript Copy of *The Complete Surveyor*, I beg Leave to recommend it as a Work, in my Opinion, well deſerving the Encouragement of the Publick.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 9, 1772. DAVID RITTENHOUSE.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 10, 1772.

I HAVE peruſed ſeveral Parts of *Samuel Gale*'s Manuſcript Copy of *The Complete Surveyor*, and am fully convinced that the Rules therein laid down in Practical Surveying, and correctly calculating the Areas of ſuch Surveys when made, eſpecially that Part relating to ſurveying our rough Lands in *America*, may be of great Advantage to thoſe concerned in Surveying, as well as others, and therefore think it deſerves publick Encouragement. JOHN LUKENS,

Surveyor General of *Pennſylvania*.

I HAVE peruſed Mr. *Gale*'s Co[illegible] *Surveyor*, and am much pleaſed with his Manner of treating the [illegible]ject. The publiſhing of it will be a general Advantage, as it contains every Thing neceſſary for a complete Surveyor; his Rules are extremely good, and his Demonſtrations eaſier, and better adapted to the Underſtanding of Mankind, than any I have ever met with.

BRISTOL, *May* 22, 1772. JOHN A. DE NORMANDIE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in by Meſſ. *Hall* and *Sellers*, and Mr. *John Dunlap*, in *Market* Street, Meſſ. *Bradfords*, at the *London* Coffeehouſe, and Mr. *R. Bell*, at the late *Union Library*, *Philadelphia*; Mr. *Matthias Slough*, *Lancaſter*; Mr. *James Pollock*, *Carliſle*; *George Wood*, Eſquire, *Bedford*; Mr. *Joſeph Pennock*, *Eaſt Marlborough*, *Cheſter* County; Mr. *Iſaac Collins*, *Burlington*; Mr. *Zachariah Roſſel*, *Mount Holly*; Meſſ. *Noel* and *Hazard*, Mr. *James Rivington*, and Mr. *Hugh Gaine*, in *New York*; Mr. *Alexander M'Mekin*, *Baltimore*; Mr. *Thomas Braithwaite*, *Port Tobacco*, *Maryland*; Mr. *Richard Draper*, *Boſton*; Mr. *Robert Wells*, *Charleſtown*, *South Carolina*; Mr. *Alexander Phœnix*, *Savannah*, in *Georgia*; and by all the Bookſellers and Printers in *America* and the *Weſt India* Iſlands.

N. B. His Treatiſe is introduced with Decimal Fractions, and contains every ſuch Branch of the Mathematicks as appertains either to the Theory or Practice of Surveying. Price to the Subſcribers 10s. 6d. *Pennſylvania* Currency, to be paid on the Delivery of the Book, or 12s. 6d. on ſubſcribing, and 7s. 6d. on the Delivery of the Book.

Sundry DAMAGED GOODS, conſiſting of

Iriſh Linen, Bedtick, Blankets, *&c.*

Imported in the *Randolph*, Captain *M'Nabb*, From LONDON,

Will be SOLD at publick Auction, on *Saturday* the 7th of *Auguſt*, at *Morgain*'s Ordinary, in *Amelia*, for the Benefit of the Enſurers.

FRANCIS EPES.

Juſt IMPORTED, *in the* London, *Captain* MOSES ROBERTSON, *from* London,

A CARGO of well aſſorted GOODS, ſuitable for ſetting out a new Store, or for ſupplying a deficient one. They will be diſpoſed of on moderate Credit, with ſuitable Security. Letters conveyed to Mr. *James Mills* at *Urbanna*, or to Mr. *Archibald Ritchie* at *Holt*'s *Hole*, will be attended to, by JOHN MILLS.

DUMFRIES, *July* 15, 1773.

ALL Perſons indebted to Meſſ. *William Craufurd*, *Thomas Dunmore*, and Company, for Dealings with Mr. *Edward Conner*, deceaſed, and Mr. *William Craufurd*, at *Alexandria*, are deſired to make immediate Payment to the Subſcriber, who is properly empowered to receive and give Acquittances for any Sums of Money due to them. As a ſufficient Indulgence has already been given, it muſt be expected I ſhall cloſe the old Accounts in the moſt expeditious Manner. The Books and Papers are now with me at *Dumfries*; and, to make it more convenient for thoſe at a Diſtance, I ſhall attend *Poinſax* Court in the Months of *Auguſt* and *September*, after which Time Suits will be ordered againſt every one indebted to the ſaid Company. I am alſo authoriſed to receive the Debts due to Mr. *William Craufurd*, Junior, for lumping Parcels of Goods ſold by him. WILLIAM CARR.

To be SOLD, *on the Premiſes, on* Monday *the* 6*th of* September, *and may be entered on next* January,

A VALUABLE Tract of LAND on the Fork of *Herring* Creek and *Dorrel* Swamp, in *King William*, containing 735 Acres. It has the Advantage of a fine Stream of Water, whereon might be built an excellent Griſt Mill, well ſituated for Cuſtom; the Soil is good for Tobacco, Wheat, and Corn, the Land is well timbered, and has on it an Overſeer's Houſe, a Quarter, and other Houſes convenient for Cropping. A good Right will be warranted, and the Terms made known on the Day of Sale. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe may ſee the Land by applying to the Subſcriber, near *Aylett*'s Warehouſe. REUBEN TURNER.

To be SOLD *by Auction, at* Prince George *Courthouſe, on* Tueſday *the* 14*th of* SEPTEMBER, *being Court Day,*

A VALUABLE Tract of LAND on *Warwick* Swamp, in the ſaid County, being the unimproved Moiety of the Tract on which Mr. *John Thompſon*, Junior, now lives, containing about 792 Acres, and will be ſold altogether, or divided, as may ſuit the Purchaſers; alſo a ſmall Piece joining the former, containing 60 Acres. Credit will be allowed till the 1ſt of *January* 1775, on giving Bond, with approved Security. Theſe Lands were formerly in Diſpute between Captain *John Thompſon* and his Son *John*; but as they have both joined in a Conveyance to me, the Title is now indiſputable. Any Perſon deſirous to purchaſe may ſee the Land by applying to Mr. *Nathaniel Harriſon* of *Suſſex*, near the Premiſes. (8) W. GOOSLEY.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, a Negro Man named JACK, a well ſet, full faced, Country born Fellow, about thirty five Years of Age, five Feet ſeven or eight Inches high, has for ſome Time gone as Skipper of one of my Flats, and carried with him the Clothes uſually wore by Watermen. He was lately ſeen lurking about Mr. *Sterling Thornton*'s at *Verina*, where he has a Wife, and has been abſent from my Service ſince *February* laſt. Whoever apprehends the ſaid Slave, and conveys him to me in *Peterſburg*, or ſecures him in Jail, and adviſes me thereof, ſhall be well rewarded for any Trouble and Expenſe they may be at. EDWARD BRISBANE.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *Hanover*, an indented Servant Man named JOHN COWGILL, about twenty five Years of Age, five Feet ſeven or eight Inches high, a thick well ſet Man, with ſhort light coloured Hair, and had on an Oſnabrug Shirt and Trouſers, a Pair of Shoes, and a Hat. As he has been uſed to the Sea, I imagine he may make down the Country: All Maſters of Veſſels are therefore cautioned from harbouring or carrying him out of the Colony. Whoever brings him to me in *Hanover*, or to Mr. *John Brooks* in *Richmond*, ſhall have THIRTY SHILLINGS Reward, and be paid all reaſonable Charges. JOHN HARRIS.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *Cheſterfield*, near *Osborne*'s Warehouſe, on *Wedneſday* Night the 7th Inſtant (*July*) a Negro Fellow named STEPNEY, near thirty Years old, about five Feet ten or eleven Inches high, very black, and ſpare made; he plays a little on the Fiddle, is a Shoemaker by Trade, and had the Misfortune, ſome Years ago, to have one of his great Toes cut off, which I believe to be that of the right Foot. I imagine he will make for *North Carolina*, and endeavour to paſs for a Freeman, as he took his Shoemaker's Tools with him. Whoever brings or contrives him to me ſhall have FIFTY SHILLINGS if taken in the Colony, and FIVE POUNDS if out thereof. (2‖) JOSEPH BASS.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from the Subſcriber's Plantation in *Prince George*, about the 20th of *June*, a brown bay HORSE about four Feet ſix or ſeven Inches high, appears to be old, but is not more than eight or nine Years; he was poor when taken, trots remarkably high, is much rubbed about the Shoulders and Sides by working in the Plough and Cart, and branded on the near Buttock E B. I imagine he may have made out either to my Plantation on *Rewanty* (where he belongs) or to Captain *Edward Booker*'s, where he was bred. Whoever brings him to me, to Mr. *Thomas Collins*, Overſeer at *Rewanty*, or to *John Parkinſon*, Overſeer at *Amelia* old Courthouſe, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward.

(‖) NATHANIEL HARRISON.

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from NEABSCO Furnace, two Convicts, and an indented Servant, belonging to the Honourable *John Taylor*, Eſquire, viz. JOSEPH LOVEDAY, from the Weſt of *England*, about twenty three Years of Age, five Feet ſeven Inches high, of a ruddy Complexion, with ſandy coloured Hair, a red Beard, a pretty ſmooth Face, very ſqueaking Voice, a large Scar on his Throat, and his Knee has been diſjointed when he was a Boy, which makes him trail his Leg when he walks. He went off ſome Time laſt Fall, and was ſeen, I am lately told, about Mr. *Zane*'s Iron Works, in *Frederick* County; ſo that it is preſumed he is ſtill in that or ſome of the back Counties, and may be employed in the Farming or Team-driving Buſineſs, which he profeſſed, but is very ignorant of both. He carried with him a blue Fearnought and a white Cotton Jacket, long Trouſers died brown with Tan Bark, and in other Reſpects was clothed as Servants commonly are. The other Convict is named TYNIE ROACH, a Lad about twenty Years of Age, five Feet ſeven or eight Inches high, and ran away, laſt Month, from a Sloop of Colonel *Taylor*'s then in *Rappahannock*; he is fair, though of a ruddy Complexion, ſomewhat pitted with the Smallpox, has a ſmooth inſinuating Tongue, light coloured Hair, and has been a Sailor ever ſince he came in the Country, which is about four Years ago. He had on, and took with him, a new blue Fearnought Jacket with Horn Buttons, a blue double breaſted Jacket with large Metal Buttons, a red Silk Handkerchief, a good many Oſnabrug Shirts which he ſtole from the Sloop's Crew, beſides a white one he ſtole from the Maſter, a Pair of Leather Breeches, a new Felt Hat bound round with red Ferret, and a Band of the ſame. The indented Servant is named JAMES M'LANE, a *Scotchman*, of the moſt unparalleled Ingratitude, and ran away, laſt Winter, from a Schooner in *Potowmack* River, which I imprudently had made him Skipper of. He is a ſhort well made Man, of a brown Complexion, with black Hair tied behind, and had a Variety of Clothes of his own which he carried with him, after ſelling his Bed Clothes, and thoſe allowed him by his Maſter. He talks very much of his Feats in the laſt War, and of having been in moſt Parts of the World. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Servants, or either of them, ſo that they may be had again, ſhall have the above Reward for each, and be paid all reaſonable Charges THOMAS LAWSON.

N. B. It is imagined that each of the above Servants have got forged Paſſes and Diſcharges with them. All Perſons are forewarned from harbouring or concealing them, and Maſters of Veſſels from carrying them out of the Country, at their Peril. (6)

WARWICK, *June* 7, 1773.

I THINK it neceſſary to inform the Publick that the 7000 Acres of Land, lying in *Bedford* County, with the Improvements thereon, conſiſting of a Forge and Saw Mill, *&c.* which were lately advertiſed by *Robert Harper* and *Thomas James* for Sale, are made over, by a Deed of Truſt, to *James* and *Robert Donald* and Company, as Security for a Debt due them for Dealings at their *Derby Ruſh* and *Bedford* Stores. (tf) PATRICK HUNTER.

POETS CORNER.

The EYE.

TO ſay what wonderous Skill, what happy Care,
Taught the bold Eye the Blaze of Day to bear,
Through fluid Space with piercing Ken to pry,
To meaſure Earth and comprehend the Sky,
Is but to tell, what every Moment ſhows,
That Heaven no Bounds in Power or Bounty knows,
All-mighty when it works, all-good when it beſtows.
This Homage paid, forgive the vagrant Muſe
If for her Theme ſome lighter Dreſs ſhe chooſe,
And, cloth'd in ſportive Fancy's wanton Guiſe,
More trivial Thoughts from humbler Hints that riſe,
When vulgar Gentry gather to a Crowd,
Some all intent, ſome joſtling, and ſome loud,
You aſk the Cauſe, and wait for a Reply,
'Tis ten to one they anſwer, *Aſk my Eye.*
You call this rude; but call it what you will,
Rude as it is, there's Meaning in it ſtill.
Clodius ſhall prove it: Clodius looks you through,
Yet ſeems to look at every Thing but you.
Is he inſidious, mean, malignant, ſly,
What ſays the vulgar Maxim? *Aſk his Eye.*
When pert Corinna darts from Place to Place,
Sinks with laborious Eaſe from Grace to Grace,
Or calls forth Glance by Glance, or Charm by Charm,
Does ſhe deſign our Boſoms to alarm?
Does ſhe conclude that all who gaze muſt die?
Does Pride inſpire her Purpoſe? *Aſk her Eye.*
When the great Scholar, ſlow, preciſe, and ſour,
Mere human Clockwork, ſpeaks one Word an Hour,
Does his grave Silence Modeſty imply?
Or is it Scorn's dumb Language? *Aſk his Eye.*
The Flatterer ſwears he lives upon your Smile,
Calls himſelf yours, and makes you *his* the While,
Say, would you know, if what he ſpeaks he feels,
His *Eye* will tell you what his Heart conceals.
The Miſer's Heir bedecks the Funeral Show
With all the ſad Formalities of Wo;
Behind the Corpſe himſelf a Mourner creeps,
But is it Grief, or is it Joy, that weeps?
Conſult his *Eye*, 'twill then perhaps appear
That Hopes and Pleaſures ſwim in every Tear.
'Twere endleſs Work to prove that through Mankind
The ſpeaking *Eye* explains the ſecret Mind;
Would you the Bad deteſt, the Good deſcry,
Its Wile and Virtuous, toil, examine, try,
Aſk where you will, but never miſs the *Eye*.

WESTMORELAND, *June* 22, 1773.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, laſt *Sunday* Night, two WHITE SERVANT MEN, namely: *WILLIAM WALKER*, alias *SMITH*, who came in the SCARSDALE, Captain REED, in 1771, by Trade a Gardener, about five Feet nine or ten Inches high, ſlim made, brown Complexion, a thin Face, coarſe Voice, blue Eyes, black Hair, a remarkable Swing in his Walk, has a Cough, and is fond of Drink. This is the third Time of his running away; he has got Oſnabrug and Check Shirts, Kerſey and Cotton Jackets and Breeches, and Sailors Clothes. *THOMAS PUTTERILL*, a *Lincolnſhire* Man, and an indented Servant, who came in the LIBERTY, Captain RAYSON, this preſent Year; he is by Trade a Butcher, and can do many other Things, ſuch as Gardening and Farming, is a ſhort well made Fellow, of a fair Complexion, with Hazle Eyes, his Hair is brown, and curls in his Neck, he ſpeaks rather quick, can read, write, and keep Accounts, and generally wears white Feathers in his Hat. He had on a brown Cloth Coat, a Second Mourning Jacket, a Pair of black Breeches, gray Worſted Stockings, and took with him four Check, white, and Oſnabrug Shirts, three Pair of Shoes, a Butcher's Steel and Knife, ſeveral Dollars and other Money, and a Parcel of Rings and Sleeve Buttons for Sale. Whoever apprehends the above mentioned Servants, and delivers them to me at *Lee Hall*, or ſecures them in Jail, ſo that I get them again, ſhall have THREE POUNDS Reward for each. As it is ſuppoſed they will both endeavour to paſs for Seamen, all Maſters of Veſſels are forewarned from harbouring or carrying them out of the Colony.

RICHARD LEE.

Juſt IMPORTED *from* LONDON, *in the* George, *Captain* Coates, *by* JAMES GEDDY, *and to be ſold reaſonably, at his Shop, near the Church, in* Williamſburg, *a neat Aſſortment of*

PLATE and JEWELLERY,

conſiſting of pierced and plain Salts; Table and Tea Spoons; Tureen Ladle and Pap Ladles; Silver, plated, and Pinchbeck Buckles; Paſte Shoe, Knee, and Neck Ditto; Paſte Combs and Pins; Brooches of Gold and Silver; Mocho and Cryſtal Buttons in Ditto; Triangle and other Seals in Ditto; Gold Lockets; Chain, Loop, and Stud plated Spurs; Thimbles; Ladies and Gentlemens Chains; Corals; Paſte and Cryſtal Earrings; Finger Ditto; Wedding Ditto; Gold Stock Buckles; Paſte Hoops; plain Tortoiſeſhell and Horn Poll Combs; Morocco Pocket Books, and a Variety of Materials in the Watchmaker's, Jeweller's, and Goldſmith's Buſineſs.——The higheſt Price will be given for old Gold and Silver in Exchange for new Work.

N. B. I would be glad to take an Apprentice, a Lad of good Parts, not more than fourteen Years old, whoſe Parents or Guardians will find him Cloths. Such a one ſhall be taught the Buſineſs I now follow, in its different Branches.

A RICH
ARMOISIN SILK
GOWN,
CASSOCK, *and* SASH,
IS FOR SALE
At the Printing Office, at 50 per Cent. on the STERLING COST.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO Thouſand five Hundred and twenty Acres of LAND in *Cumberland*, commonly known by the Name of SAINT JAMES's; one Thouſand four Hundred and twenty Acres in the Counties of *Goochland* and *Cumberland*, on both Sides of *James* River, oppoſite to *Elk* Iſland; and one Thouſand four Hundred and eighty Acres on *Herring* Creek, in *Charles City* County. The above Tracts of Land were of the Eſtate of the late *John Wayles*, deceaſed, deviſed to the Subſcribers, and are now offered for Sale. Perſons diſpoſed to purchaſe may be informed of the Terms, on Application to any one of the Subſcribers; and the Times of Payment will be made eaſy, on giving Bond and Security to

THOMAS JEFFERSON.
(tf) FRANCIS EPPES.
HENRY SKIPWITH.

To be SOLD, RENTED, *or* LEASED,

SEVERAL Tracts or Parcels of valuable LAND, in *Culpeper*, very cheap. For Terms apply to the Subſcriber, near the Courthouſe, in the ſaid County. NATHANIEL PENDLETON.

RICHMOND, *July* 3, 1773.

AS the Partnerſhip of *Hogg* and *Rowland* is expired, I earneſtly requeſt the Favour of all thoſe indebted to the ſame to ſettle their Accounts immediately with me, either by Payment or Bond. I ſhall attend *Hanover* and *Goochland* Courts, and will be conſtantly at home the reſt of my Time, for that Purpoſe. I give this timely Notice that I may ſettle the Affairs of the Partnerſhip, and pay the Debts due therefrom, by the 1ſt of *October* next, at which Time I intend for *Britain*. All thoſe who have open Accounts on the Books the 1ſt of *September* may be aſſured they will be put into an Attorney's Hands, without farther Notice, or Diſtinction of Perſons.

ZACHARIAH ROWLAND.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from *Providence* Forge, in *New Kent*, on the 7th Inſtant (*July*) two Negro Men, namely: COOPER, about thirty five Years of Age, about five Feet ten Inches high, ſtoops a little when he walks, ſhows his Teeth much when he talks, is a ſlim made Fellow, wears a Truſs, and is clothed in an Oſnabrug Shirt, and Trouſers of Hempen Rolls. The other is named BEN, about five Feet eight Inches high, about the ſame Age of the other, well made, of a grave Countenance, and clothed as the other. They both had Shoes, one Pair of which has the Soals thick ſet with Hobnails. They formerly belonged to Colonel *Benjamin Grymes* of *Fredericksburg*, where it is expected they are gone. Whoever delivers them to Mr. *William Douglas*, at the ſaid Works, ſhall have THREE POUNDS Reward for each, and FIVE POUNDS for either if taken at a greater Diſtance than twenty Miles, with a reaſonable Allowance for conveying them to the Forge.

We alſo offer a Reward of THIRTY SHILLINGS each for apprehending and conveying to the ſaid Forge two other Runaway Negroes, namely: GUY, about fifty Years of Age, about five Feet ten Inches high, had on a blue Jacket, and Oſnabrug Shirt and Trouſers of Hempen Rolls. He formerly belonged to Captain *Thomas Dixon*, near *Hampton*, and is ſuppoſed to be lurking about *Williamſburg*, or gone down to his former Maſter's Neighbourhood. The other, named JOE, is about thirty five Years of Age, five Feet ten Inches high, well made, and belongs to Mr. *Julius Allen* of *James City*, in whoſe Neighbourhood it is expected he is lurking. (tf) JORDANE & HOLT.

SEVENTY Thouſand Weight of TRANSFER TOBACCO to be SOLD, for ready Money, at *Southampton* Courthouſe, on *Thurſday* the 12th of *Auguſt*, being Court Day, by the Churchwardens and Sheriff. (tf)

For SALE, *in the Town of* Newcaſtle,

THREE LOTS on the main Street, whereon is a large and commodious Dwellinghouſe, Kitchen, Dairy, and Smokehouſe, a Garden newly paled in, and every other Convenience for a Family. The Whole is in very good Order, and will be ſold at the *October* HANOVER Court. In the mean Time, we would treat privately with any Perſon that wants to purchaſe.

SAMUEL PEARSON.
WILLIAM JOHNSON.
CHARLES TINSLEY.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, on the 1ſt of *April* laſt, a Mulatto Slave named DAVID, about twenty two Years of Age, five Feet eight or nine Inches high, a cunning artful Fellow, with a ſly Look, ſlim made, a little knock-kneed, has ſmall Legs, ſays he is of the *Indian* Breed, and went down to the General Court, as I imagined, to ſue for his Freedom, but has never returned. Whoever brings him to me in *Dinwiddie*, about twenty Miles from *Peterſburg*, ſhall have THREE POUNDS TEN SHILLINGS Reward, or THIRTY SHILLINGS if ſecured in Jail, and Notice given me thereof.

WILLIAM CUSZENS.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from the Subſcriber, at *Cabin Point*, a DARK BAY HORSE about four Feet five or ſix Inches high, with a Star in his Forehead, a hanging Mane and long Bob Tail, is a little Cat-hamm'd, and I believe has a Brand, but it cannot be deſcribed. He was raiſed by *James Wortham*, deceaſed, in *Brunſwick*, near *Eaton*'s Ferry. Whoever brings him to me ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward. (tf) ARCHIBALD DUNLOP.

NORFOLK, *July* 4, 1773.

THE Subſcribers intending to ſend a VESSEL to *Madeira*, will be much obliged to any Gentlemen for their Orders for Wine.

MATTHEW PHRIPP.
THOMAS NEWTON.

TO BE SOLD,
AT AUGUST *SUSSEX* COURT NEXT,
ABOUT FIFTY THOUSAND WEIGHT OF
TRANSFER TOBACCO,
FOR READY MONEY,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF *SUSSEX* COUNTY,
AND *ALBEMARLE* PARISH.

WHEREAS many of the Gentlemen who purchaſed Negroes of the Subſcribers laſt Summer have hitherto made but very partial Payments, this is therefore to inform all thoſe who are ſtill indebted to us, that, unleſs they are punctual in diſcharging their Bonds and Notes at the enſuing Meeting of the Merchants, in *Williamſburg*, the ſame will be put in Suit immediately after, without any farther Notice, or Reſpect of Perſons.

(5) JOHN LAWRENCE, WILLIAM CALL, & Co.

WILLIAMSBURG, *July* 8, 1773.

BRICKLAYERS or PLAISTERERS
May have good Encouragement,
For the remaining Part of the Seaſon, by applying to
SAMUEL SPURR.

TO BE SOLD,
And may be entered on immediately,

A VALUABLE Tract of LAND in *Brunſwick*, containing about 1000 Acres, of which about 100 Acres are cleared. On the Plantation is an exceeding good Dwellinghouſe, underpinned with Brick, with three Brick Chimnies, a Kitchen with a Brick Chimney, and all other Outhouſes neceſſary for a Family and Cropping, all new built; alſo a very fine Apple and Peach Orchard. The Land lies within twelve Miles of *Hicks*'s Ford, and joins the Road to *Eaton*'s Ferry. A good Title will be made the Purchaſer, and the Terms may be known by applying to the Subſcriber, at *Cabin Point*. (tf) ADAM FLEMING.

STOLEN from the Subſcriber, on *Saturday* the 1ſt of *May* laſt, out of Mr. *John Thweatt*'s Paſture, in *Prince George*, a dark bay HORSE about four Feet ſeven Inches high, ten Years old this Spring, has a thick Mane and Tail, paces, trots, and gallops, and branded on the near Buttock with a Heart, and a long Stroke near it which happened by a Scald, and has ſome white Hairs in it. Whoever delivers him to Mr. *William Parſons* in *Prince George*, or to me in *Norfolk*, ſhall be well rewarded. JAMES NICHOLAS PARSONS.

WILLIAMSBURG, *July* 8, 1773.

COMMITTED to the publick Jail, from *Prince George*, a Negro Fellow named TOM, who either knows not or will not tell to whom he belongs. As there is Reaſon to believe he has not the Clothes on in which he made his Elopement, a Deſcription of them is unneceſſary. He is about five Feet eight Inches high, appears to be about twenty five Years of Age, of a pretty dark Complexion, with a Scar deeply impreſſed in his Forehead reſembling a Hook, and, being a new Negro, cannot ſpeak to be underſtood. The Owner is deſired to pay Charges, and take him away. (12) PETER PELHAM.

COMMITTED to *Iſle* of *Wight* Jail, a Negro Boy who calls himſelf BILLY WICKETT, and ſays he belongs to *David Copeland* of *Cumberland*. The Owner is deſired to prove his Property, and pay Charges to JOHN TAYLOR, Jailer.

TAKEN up, in *Prince Edward*, a bay MARE about four or five Years old, four Feet ſix or ſeven Inches high, with a ſmall Star in her Forehead, and branded on the near Buttock O. Poſted, and appraiſed to ſix Pounds. (tf) JAMES SCOTT.

TAKEN up, in *Auguſta*, a ſmall bay roan MARE and COLT; the Mare is about five or ſix Years old, a natural Pacer, blind of the right Eye, and branded on the left Shoulder TB; the Colt is about nine Months old. Poſted, and appraiſed to ſix Pounds ten Shillings.

(tf) GARRETT GREEN.

TAKEN up, in *Orange*, a dark bay MARE about ſix or ſeven Years old, four Feet four or five Inches high, but no Brand perceivable; alſo a bay COLT about two Years old, with a Star in his Forehead, and a Snip on his Noſe, neither dockt nor branded. Poſted, and appraiſed, the Mare to three Pounds, and the Colt to five Pounds.

(tf) JOHN BICKERS.

TAKEN up, in *Henrico*, a large black and white STEER, marked with a Crop and Underkeel in the right Ear, and branded on the left Horn I. Poſted, and appraiſed to fifty five Shillings.

(tf) WILLIAM PERKINS.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt Bidder, on* Thurſday *the* 26*th of* Auguſt, *if fair, otherwiſe next fair Day*,

A VERY valuable Tract of LAND on *James* River, in *Amherſt* County, a few Miles below Doctor *William Cabell*'s, containing about ſix Hundred Acres of high and low Grounds, running above a Mile on the River. It is about Half the Tract on which *John Howard* formerly lived, including the Dwellinghouſe, &c. and a beautiful Situation to live on, with cleared low Grounds ſufficient for a good Plantation, a remarkable natural Fiſh Pond, and a Fiſhery for white Shads. The Place is ſuitable for Wheat, as well as for Tobacco or Hemp. At the ſame Time will be ſold, if a ſuitable Price ſhould be offered, an Iſland adjacent, and the remaining Part of the afore mentioned Tract of Land, either ſeparate or altogether. Part of the Purchaſe Money will be wanted at the Day of Sale, on the Premiſes, or in *October* next at fartheſt, and the Remainder will be made eaſy to the Buyer, by ſundry Payments, as ſhall be then agreed on.

THOMAS PROSSER,
NEIL CAMPBELL,
WILLIAM PRESTON, } Truſtees.
(8)

N. B. An undoubted Title, in Fee Simple, will be made by the Truſtees, and, if required, I alſo myſelf will join in the Conveyance.

JOHN HOWARD.

HANOVER, *June* 17, 1773.

THE Subſcriber intends to leave the Colony very ſoon, and deſires that all Perſons who have Demands againſt him will apply for Payment before the 1ſt of *Auguſt* next. The Concerns, in this Colony, of Meſſ. *Farell* and *Jones* of *Briſtol*, Merchants, will be left under the Direction of Mr. *John Winſton*, Merchant in *Hanover*; to whom all Perſons indebted to the ſaid Gentlemen, and who have declined their Correſpondence with them, are deſired to pay their reſpective Balances. It is hoped no one will compel him to the Neceſſity of purſuing diſagreeable Methods to enforce Payment, after the great Indulgence that has been already given.

(6) THOMAS EVANS.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE Tract of LAND, containing 1800 Acres, lying on *Swift* Creek, in *Cheſterfield* County, very convenient to Trade, not exceeding five Miles from *Peterſburg* or *Oſborne*'s Warehouſes, and with a very little Expenſe a good Mill may be erected on it. I will ſell it altogether, or in Parcels, as may beſt ſuit the Purchaſers. The Terms may be known by applying to me, in *Cheſterfield*.

(6) JOHN RANDOLPH.

N. B. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe may ſee the Land by applying to me, or to my Brother, *P. Randolph*, in the ſaid County.

For SALE, *or to be* LEASED *for a* TERM *of* YEARS,

A LOT in the Town of *Newcaſtle*, conveniently ſituated on the main Street, whereon is a large commodious Storehouſe thirty ſix Feet by twenty ſix, a Granary fifty Feet by thirty two, a Stable, Chair Houſe, &c. and the whole in very good Order. For Terms inquire of

(tf) SAMUEL PEARSON.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *Charles City*, laſt *March* was a Twelvemonth, a very light Mulatto Fellow named JESSE, about eighteen Years of Age, five Feet eight or nine Inches high, his Hair is long, and uſually tied, has loſt ſome of his fore Teeth, and I expect he will endeavour to paſs for a Freeman. Whoever brings him to me, or ſecures him ſo that I may get him, ſhall have the above Reward.

(6) CHARLES CHRISTIAN.

YORK Town, *June* 9, 1773.

THE Subſcribers being very ſolicitous to comply with the Will of their Teſtator, the late Honourable *William Nelſon*, deſire that all Perſons who were indebted to him will endeavour to make as ſpeedy Payments as poſſible. Thoſe who have Accounts open on his Books, and who cannot immediately diſcharge the Balances, are deſired to give their Bonds. This Requeſt is the more neceſſary, as moſt of the Legacies bequeathed by the Teſtator are to be paid in Sterling Money, and he has directed that his younger Sons Fortunes ſhall be placed out at Intereſt upon undoubted Securities, ſo ſoon as it can be done. Thoſe who have any Demands are deſired to make them immediately known.

THOMAS NELSON.
THOMAS NELSON, Junior.
(tf) HUGH NELSON.
RO. C. NICHOLAS.

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT fourteen Thouſand Acres of exceeding good LAND in the County of *Pittſylvania*. For Terms apply to Mr. *Hugh Roſe* of *Amherſt*, who will treat with any Perſon inclinable te purchaſe, and be empowered to make a legal Title.

CAROLINE, *May* 7, 1773. (tf) THOMAS LOMAX.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE Tract of LAND, containing about ſixteen Hundred Acres, more or leſs, lying on the River *Shenando*, in *Berkley* County (formerly *Frederick*) which is one of the moſt flouriſhing Counties in *Virginia*. The Land is exceeding good, well timbered, and adapted to the raiſing of all Kinds of Grain, as well as Tobacco, and has the Advantage of a very fine Stream of Water on which is a Blomery with two Fires, a good Stone Merchant Mill with two Pair of Stones, a Saw Mill, a Diſtillery conveniently ſituated, a Smith's Shop, a Cooper's Shop, and many other Outhouſes. There are about a Hundred and fifty Acres of Land cleared, and about fifty Acres of Meadow may be made with a very ſmall Expenſe, one Half of which may be watered any Day in the Year. A Stock of Cattle, Horſes, and Hogs, ſome Houſehold Furniture, and all Kinds of Utenſils proper for carrying on the above different Branches of Buſineſs, will be ſold with or without the Land. For farther Particulars inquire of Mr. *William Little*, on the Premiſes. Credit will be allowed for Part of the Purchaſe Money, the Purchaſer giving Bond, with Security if required. For Terms apply to the Honourable *George William Fairfax*, Eſquire, *Carlyle* and *Dalton* in *Alexandria*, or *Preſton Bowdoin* in *Norfolk*. (Tf)

ALL Perſons may be ſupplied with this PAPER at 12*ſ.* 6*d.* a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inſerted in it for 3*ſ.* the firſt Week, and 2*ſ.* each Week after.——*,* All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition.